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SUMMARY

The general tenor of such anti-American arguments as were monitored was that the U. S. Government "influenced the Brazilian Government in the trial against the Brazilian Communists"; the sudden "anti-Communist turn of the Peron Government" was the fault of "Washington"; the "reactionary capitalists" had decided the issues in their own interests; the U. S. Government is "protecting" fascism abroad.

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APPENDIX

LQR7 Buenos Aires, United Press, in Spanish Morse to Latin America,
May 8, 1947, 8:42 p.m. EST

(Text)

Buenos Aires--The texts of the telegrams sent by the executive committee of the (Argentine Communist--Ed.) Party to Luis Carlos Prestes, Secretary General of the Brazilian Communist Party, and to the Superior Electoral Court:

"Senator Luis Carlos Prestes, Senate of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.

"Outraged at the trampling of democratic liberties and popular sovereignty effected by the prohibition of electoral rights to the Brazilian Communist Party, we convey to you our warm solidarity with you.

"The attack confirms (our belief--Ed.) that Yankee imperialism is encouraging reaction ... countries of the continent for the purpose of enslaving democracy and American and world sovereignty. We are sure that it will be possible, with the unity of internal democratic (forces) and American and world popular solidarity, to annul such an iniquitous measure.

"Fraternal greetings from the Argentine Communist Party, Executive Committee."

"The other telegram is as follows:

"Superior Electoral Court, Rio de Janeiro.

"The Argentine Communist Party, certain of interpreting the sentiments of all the democratic forces of the country, joins its protest to that of the sister people against the measure which is an affront to democracy and the sovereignty of the American peoples, in denying its legitimate electoral rights to an important sector of the Brazilian people, grouped around the Communist Party. The Argentine Communist party hopes that in view of the recognition of that fact, this resolution, so injurious to Brazilian democracy, will be annulled. Executive Committee."

(HJCT) Bogota, in Spanish to Colombia, May 9, 1947, 9:30 p.m. EST--W

(Excerpt)

"The Senate has remained silent over the situation created by the closing of the Communist Party, but in the Chamber of Deputies, a Communist Deputy, Carlos Marighela, attacked what he termed, 'North American imperialism' for having exerted the greatest pressure so that the Brazilian Communist Party might be declared illegal. He said that the move was an (attack) on Brazilian democracy."

Buenos Aires Report

LRS Buenos Aires, in Spanish to Argentina, May 9, 1947, 9:30 p.m. EST--P

(Text)

"The most powerful leftist group of the Hemisphere has been put outside the country's political life. Today, the Brazilian police padlocked more than 455 Communist headquarters, besides the metropolitan headquarters of the party, in fulfillment of the verdict issued by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. Popular demonstrations have been prohibited in some states of the country.

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"The Brazilian Congress, for its part, which will soon (have a session to consider) freedom of the press, did not comment about Wednesday's verdict. The political situation was not mentioned in the Senate, and in the Chamber of Deputies, we may point out, Communist Legislator Marighela said that imperialism is exerting pressure to eliminate the leftist party.

"Meanwhile, President Dutra is trying to strengthen the position of his Government with the proletarian classes. The Minister of Labor has received instructions to hasten the revision of the labor laws, with... two-weekly days off, increased wages, and regulations of the right to strike."

U. S. Accused by Journal

CXAL9 Montevideo, in Spanish to Uruguay, May 10, 1947, 9:30 p.m. EST—W

(Text)

"The Brazilian War Minister today ordered that the state of alert be suspended at all national garrisons, since calm reigns in the entire country... The closing of the office of the Communist Party in Rio de Janeiro was effected without incident.

"For his part, the Minister of Justice today authorized the reappearance of the Communist official organ, A Classe Operaria... The Communist morning paper TRIBUNA POPULAR... accuses the Government of the United States of having influenced the Brazilian Government in the trial against the Communist Party.

"Up to now no prison sentence has been made effective, except for the sentence of a bus driver for Communist propaganda.

"For his part, the attorney of the Communist Party declared that he would wait until the ban was published in the Official Record and then he would appeal to the Federal Supreme Court."

ZXK6 Rio de Janeiro, Brazilian Press Service, in Portuguese Morse to Brazil, May 13, 1947, 8:00 p.m. EST—W

(Excerpt)

"Rio—In the Chamber of Deputies, Carlos Marighela again attacked the President of the Republic in violent terms, asserting that the chief of the nation is at the service of reactionary capitalism... United States. Carlos Marighela declared that the Chamber was full of police agents keeping the Communist Deputies under surveillance... President Samuel Duarte affirmed that the chair does not admit interference of forces alien to the Chamber.

"The Chamber received the communication of the Superior Electoral Court in regard to the cessation of the registration of the Communist Party, which was sent to the Constitution and Justice Committee."

ZXK6 Rio de Janeiro, Brazilian Press Service, in Portuguese Morse to Brazil, May 15, 1947, 8:00 p.m. EST—W

(Text)

"Rio—The Communist newspaper which is edited in this Capital published a facsimile of a service order of the American Embassy here in Rio as being an indication of the instructions emanating from the Government in Washington, prejudging the decision of the Superior Electoral Court in the case of the cancellation of the registration of the Communist Party.

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"That system of antagonizing Brazil and the United States is old among the Communists.

"Brigadier Saville (A Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville is now in Brazil—Ed.), member of the military commission and Commander of the American Air Forces whose name appears in the Communist newspaper as signer of the note spoke to the newspapers saying that that document was only a precautionary measure in view of the fact that everyone was aware of events from reading the newspapers. Everyone knew that the judgment had been set for May 8 and was advanced to the 7th; and further, from the reading of the newspapers the result which actually occurred was expected. Everything was in the field of conjecture.

"Brigadier Saville added: 'I declare on my word of honor as a soldier who fought against fascism on the battlefields of Africa, Italy, France, and Germany that I did not have certain knowledge of the closing of the Communist Party on May 7 when the document in question was issued. That document was issued as a routine measure to remind that the political questions of Brazil can only interest the Brazilians and that the personnel under my command should avoid getting mixed up in those questions.'"

ZXM6 Rio de Janeiro in Portuguese Morse to Brazil, May 23, 1947, 6:30 p.m. EST

"In the CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES Carlos Marighela, Communist Deputy, stated that an atmosphere of insecurity is being created. That atmosphere is being created by the Communist party itself through its organs which attack the government. A Communist attempted to refute the fact that they wanted to create an atmosphere of insecurity. The speaker then opened the Communist newspaper which says that Truman imposed the closing of the Communist party on Dutra, another page in the cynical and insolent campaign, and added that the Communists should weigh the responsibilities which they are assuming before the nation. He concluded, that the forces of Bahia are in solidarity with Mangabeira and will not permit the case to become a military matter.

CEL174 Santiago de Chile, in Spanish to Chile, May 1, 1947, 11:00 p.m. EST—P

(Text)

"Santiago—During today's Communist demonstration in celebration of Labor Day, a very noticeable feature was the virulent attack made by nearly all the speakers against the United States and President Truman.

"The speakers' insolence on this subject reached the point where one of them declared that President Truman is the head of a fascist and imperialist (clique)."

Anti-Communism Criticized

CEL174 Santiago de Chile, in Spanish to Chile, May 1, 1947, 9:00 p.m. EST—P

(Text)

"Santiago—Addressing a CCH crowd today, Communist Deputy Vargas Puebla spoke for 1½ hours, referring in uncomplimentary terms to the Governments of Brazil, the United States, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, and other countries for their anti-Communist campaigns.

"Regarding the recent political changes in Chile, which have been explained in the press and over the air by the President of the Republic, Vargas Puebla asserted that the statements of the President were inexact and

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mistaken. Going into details on this point, he said: 'You, Sr. Gonzalez Videla, should not forget that you have expressed on prior occasions that you belong to the middle class, and that you represent the interest of that class. We Communists put you into the Presidency (lo llevamos al poder).'

Two Demonstrations

CELL30 Santiago de Chile, in Spanish to Chile, May 1, 1947, 8:45 p.m.
EST--P

(Text)

"Little interest was shown by members of the Chilean Federation of Labor, CTCH, in attending today's Labor Day demonstrations.

"In order to avoid clashes between the two factions into which the CTCH is split, the Provincial Intendant ordered that the Communist factions led by Don Bernardo Araya Zuleta, hold its demonstration in the Plaza de la Constitucion, and the Socialist group, headed by Don Bernardo Ibanez Aguilar, in the Plaza Ercilla. Both meetings were attended by a little more than 1,000 demonstrators.

"In the Plaza Ercilla meeting, the speakers concentrated on the central theme of attacking the Communists. Sr. Bernardo Ibanez did not speak during the morning, but he will do so tonight...over a national radio hook-up.

"The Plaza Constitucion demonstration was also not addressed by Sr. Bernardo Araya, who sent a note saying that he has been confined in bed for the last 3 days. In his place, a number of speakers addressed the crowd, their speeches characterized by violent language.

Speech by Vargas Puebla

"Deputy Juan Vargas Puebla, who spoke for 2 hours, was especially violent in his attacks on Yankee imperialism and on the policies of the President of the United States, Mr. Harry Truman, and on everything North American in general (y lo Norte Americano en general).

"Sr. Vargas Puebla also mentioned the various countries that are conducting anti-Communist campaigns. Then, turning to national affairs, he referred directly to His Excellency, the President of the Republic, reminding the latter that it was the Communists who elected him to the Presidency.

"Sr. Vargas Puebla also criticized the President for not being able to forget that he belongs to the middle class. After ending his criticism of the President, he made some critical remarks about Minister of Defense Juvenal Hernandez (Tagle), and in conclusion, directed his attack against the National Executive Committee of the Radical Party, stating that the CEN should not forget that it was the Communists who made it possible for the Radical Party to hold the reins of Government today."

Socialist Demonstration

CELL174 Santiago de Chile, in Spanish to Chile, May 1, 1947, 9:00 p.m. EST--P

(Text)

"Santiago--The Labor demonstration held this morning by the faction of the Chilean Federation of Labor which is directed by the Socialist leader, Bernardo Ibanez, was one of the most widely attended, orderly, and enthusiastic gatherings held here recently.

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"The same can be said of the march through the central streets of Santiago, carried out by the Socialist forces in homage to the martyrs of Chicago. Sr. Ibanez' speech, which was warmly applauded, was in effect a strong repudiation of Communism, and an enthusiastic appeal in favor of the policy of continental unity.

"During the magnificent speech delivered today by Sr. Bernardo Ibanez, on the occasion of Labor Day, a special ovation was given to a part that began: 'The Communists were thrown out of the Cabinet...' He was unable to finish the sentence, because the thousands of demonstrators shouted: 'Because they are thieves (For ladrones).'"

Paris, AFP, in French Morse to Latin America and Canada, May 8, 1947, 12:18 p.m. EST—W

(Text)

"Buenos Aires (Signed Alex Hurtig)—Must the authorization granted in 1945 serve, above all, to draw the Communist organizations out of their clandestine existence and permit the police to know all their activities and ramifications? Numerous Communists, who at present expect the worst, firmly believe so. They attribute the sudden anti-Communist turn of the Peron Government to the influence of Washington and denounce the 'attempt against the national sovereignty' made on the part of the White House.

"It is beyond doubt that Peron by no means needs such an injunction, as his program, which is supported by the Army and which has the blessing of the Church, is sufficient to consider Communism the number one enemy. The Communists have already been accused of sabotaging the Five Year Plan, which constitutes the fundamental program of his regime. 'It was a mistake to have accorded a legal basis to Communism in Argentina when world reaction against Communism was already seen coming,' writes EL PUEBLO, organ of the Archbishopric of Argentina. 'But the moment is approaching when we will have to take a step backward,' adds the same paper referring to the measure which is now being worked out."

COGX Havana, in Spanish to Cuba, May 15, 1947, 7:30 a.m. EST—W
(Editorial)

(Text)

"The American Senate last Tuesday approved a law taking away the democratic rights of the working people. Using strikes as a pretext, the bill attacks the foundation of social legislation in this country and the democratic regime in general. What is happening in the United States is not strange. A reactionary foreign policy cannot help but have a corresponding internal reactionary policy. You cannot protect fascism abroad, as the Government of the United States is doing, without (adopting) measures of a fascist orientation. How can that Government sacrifice the (principles) of freedom in Greece, France, Italy, Japan, and China and at the same time maintain freedom in the United States?

"It is not possible.... However, do not think that the reactionary offensive is being given an open road in the United States. Workers are exerting all their efforts and are militantly mobilizing in a battle to rout all these measures of a fascist nature which both the Government and the Congress are (supporting) in the United States. ...corresponding to the rights not only of the American working class, but of all people...until the bill becomes law, the battle has not been lost. There is a chance to neutralize the enemy action. Workers and people...in a united front in solidarity with the American people in this important (battle) for their trade union rights."

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Paris, in French to French West and Equatorial Africa, May 19, 1947, 3:15 p.m.
EST—W

(Press Review by Louis Lecain)

(Excerpt)

"LA MARSEILLAISE speaks of the repercussions of the Truman doctrine on Latin American countries: 'Several acts of violence have already been committed in Cuba...and in Chile the Communists have been eliminated from the coalition Government following the trip of the U. S. Minister of Finance who intimated that no financial aid was to be expected in Chile, not even any orders of export commodities so long as the Communist representatives were on the Cabinet Council.'

"According to LA MARSEILLAISE, similar warnings have been addressed both to Chile and Brazil. But the influence of Truman is severely offset in the United States by that of Wallace. 'This man who has been represented by the American press as a (private individual) without importance, suddenly appears to be the victor of the oratorical contest begun by him in Europe with the American fascists. Thus the project of aid to Greece and Turkey is losing popularity from day to day.'

HCJB Quite, in Spanish to the Americas and the World, May 18, 1947,
7:00 a.m. EST—W

(Text)

"Moscow—Latin American countries are (flooded) by the monopolies and the diplomacy of the Yankee dollar. Under the disguise of inter-American co-operation, it intervenes in internal business of the Western Hemisphere to increase the profits of its commerce. Loans are not granted without explicit advantages in view, and the free development of the industries which may harm its monopolizers in those countries is prevented.

"The campaign against Communism is carried out in a veiled manner to dominate Latin America. (Recent) events in Chile, Bolivia, and Paraguay, prove (it. This notice) is exactly as published by the daily, IZVESTIA, of Moscow."

EQB 2 Buenos Aires, Associated Press, in Spanish Morse to Latin America at
10:38 p.m. Saturday, May 10, 1947

(Text)

"Montevideo—The Uruguayan Communist Party has issued a statement characterizing as 'an aggression against liberties' the decision of the Brazilian Supreme Electoral Tribunal, adding that the act 'affects the democracy, independence, and well-being of the sister people.'

"The party then imputes responsibility for the measure to 'Yankee imperialism, eager to impose the Truman plan, the aim of which is to deprive the American peoples of their sovereignty and to enslave them in order to make them victims of its (the United States—Ed.) unbridled exploitation.'

"The statements also say: 'The Yankee imperialist forces and those of internal reaction in each country are engaged in unrestrained anti-Communist, anti-union, and anti-democratic provocation with the aim of putting the blame for the effects of the high cost of living, speculation, and wretchedness on the people.'

"The communication also transcribes several telegrams of protest sent to high Brazilian authorities."

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YVR, Caracas, United Press, in Spanish Morse to New York, Bogota and Buenos Aires at 12:20 p.m. May 23, 1947

(Text)

"Caracas--The Venezuelan Communist Youth group sent a message to the National Constituent Assembly asking the Assembly to begin an investigation into the alleged activities of American agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Venezuela. The message was sent to the committee on foreign affairs for consideration. A few days ago the leftist evening paper Sucesos published in headlines a report stating that American agents were operating in Venezuela for the purpose of obstructing Communist activities."

YVR, Caracas United Press in Spanish Morse to New York, Bogota and Buenos Aires at 12:15 p.m., May 29, 1947

(Text)

"The leftist newspaper EL NACIONAL is the first to comment on Truman's proposal for uniformity of arms in the western hemisphere and it states today in its editorial section in boxed off boldface letters: 'Of the arms promised by the United States how many will be used in defense of freedom and how many against the freedom of the peoples of Latin America?'"

XEBT Mexico DF in Spanish to Mexico at 11:15 p.m. Saturday, May 24, 1947

(Text)

"Panama City (United Press, New York)--The government (referred today) to the growing popular agitation against the United States, agitation caused by the continued occupation of the defensive (bases) of the canal which were established on Panamanian territory by the North American armed forces.

"An official communication warns that such agitation may inflame spirits and go to dangerous extremes. It exhorts all conscientious citizens to cooperate so that the government may continue unhindered in its efforts to obtain a decorous and satisfactory solution (to the problem) imposed by the privileges and responsibilities of being the geographic center of the world."

YVR, Caracas, United Press in Spanish Morse to New York, Bogota and Buenos Aires at 12:34 p.m., May 30, 1947

(Text)

"Caracas--The Communist paper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS today attacks violently Truman's proposal on the uniformity of armaments in the Western Hemisphere stating that it represents (the culmination of the process of interference and domination of Yankee financial capital on the life of our nations and this truth cannot be concealed by any reference made in the message regarding--world peace--, nor by the presentation of the problem in terms of a close collaboration of the American Republics--, when in truth it is not a question of collaboration but of the most complete subjugation to the dictates of the United States General Staff."

"The paper concludes by stating that 'the reactionary aims of the plan have been denounced by Senator Pepper and the difficulties of its application have been pointed out by the authoritative WASHINGTON POST. It is up to the peoples of Latin America to divulge the nature of the Truman Plan and to mobilize public opinion so that the difficulties brought up by the North American paper are made insoluble.'"

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